(XLVth YEAR.) THE (No. 2276.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 26, 1790.

BY AUTHORITY.

GEORGE WASHINGTON,

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

To all to whom these Presents shall come, GREETING.

WHEREAS a treaty of peace and friendship, between the United States of America, and the Creek nation of Indians, was made and concluded on the seventh day of the present month of August, by Henry Knox, secretary for the department of war, who was duly authorised thereto by the president of the United States with the advice and consent of the senate, on the one part, and the kings, chiefs and warriors, of the said Creek nation, whose names are thereunto signed, on the other part;—which treaty is in the form and words following:

A TREATY of peace and friendship made and concluded between the president of the United States of America, on the part, and behalf of the said states, and the undersigned kings, chiefs and warriors of the Creek nation of Indians, on the part and behalf of the said nation.

THE parties being desirous of establishing permanent peace and friendship between the United States and the said Creek nation, and the citizens and members thereof, and to remove the causes of war by ascertaining their limits, and making other necessary, just and friendly arrangements: The president of the United States by Henry Knox, secretary for the department of war, whom he hath constituted with full powers for these purposes, by and with the advice and consent of the senate of the United States: And the Creek nation by the undersigned kings, chiefs and warriors, representing the said nation, have agreed to the following articles, viz.

ARTICLE I.

THERE shall be perpetual peace and friendship between all the citizens of the United States of America, and all the individuals, towns and tribes of the upper, middle and lower Creeks, and Semanolies, composing the Creek nation of Indians.

ARTICLE II.

The undersigned kings, chiefs and warriors, for themselves, and all parts of the Creek nation within the limits of the United States, do acknowledge themselves, and the said parts of the Creek nation, to be under the protection of the United States of America, and of no other sovereign whosoever, and they also stipulate that the said Creek nation will not hold any treaty with an individual state, or with individuals of any state.

ARTICLE III.

The creek nation shall deliver as soon as practicable, to the commanding officer of the troops of the United States stationed at the Rock-landing, on the Oconee river, all citizens of the United States, white inhabitants or negroes, who are now prisoners in any part of the said nation. And if any such prisoners or negroes should not be so delivered, on or before the first day of June ensuing, the governor of Georgia may empower three persons to repair to the said nation, in order to claim and receive such prisoners and negroes.

ARTICLE IV.

The boundary between the citizens of the United States and the Creek nation, is, and shall be, from where the old line strikes the river Savanna—thence up the said river to a place on the most northern branch of the same, commonly called the Keowee, where a north east line to be drawn from the top of the Occunna mountain shall intersect—thence along the said line in a south west direction to Tugelo river—thence to the top of the Currahee mountain—thence to the head or source of the main south branch of the Oconee river, called the Appalachee—thence down the middle of the said main south branch and river Oconee, to its confluence with the Ockmulgee, which form the river Alatamaha—and thence down the middle of the said Alatamaha, to the old line on the said river, and thence along the said old line to the river St. Mary's.

And in order to preclude for ever all disputes relatively to the head, or source of the main south branch of the river Oconee at the place where it shall be intersected by the line aforesaid from the Currahee mountain, the same shall be ascertained by an able surveyor on the part of the United States, who shall be assisted by three old citizens of Georgia, who may be appointed by the governor of the said state, and three old Creek chiefs to be appointed by the said nation, and the said surveyor, citizens and chiefs, shall assemble for this purpose on the first day of October, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-one, at the Rock landing on the said river Oconee, and thence proceed to ascertain the said head, or source of the main south branch of the said river, at the place where it shall be intersected by the line aforesaid, to be drawn from the Currahee mountain. And in order that the said boundary shall be rendered distinct and well known, it shall be marked by a line of felled trees at least twenty feet wide, and the trees chopped on each side from the said Currahee mountain to the head, or source of the said main south branch of the Oconee river, and thence down the margin of the said main south branch and river Oconee, for the distance of twenty miles, or as much farther as may be necessary to mark distinctly the said boundary. And in order to extinguish for ever all claims of the Creek nation, or any part thereof, to any of the land lying to the northward and eastward of the boundary herein described, it is hereby agreed in addition to the considerations heretofore made for the said land, that the United States will cause certain valuable Indian goods, now in the state of Georgia, to be delivered to the said Creek nation: and the said United States will also cause the sum of one thousand and five hundred dollars, to be paid annually to the said Creek nation. And the undersigned kings, chiefs, and warriors, do hereby for themselves and the whole Creek nation, their heirs and descendants, for the considerations above mentioned, release, quit claim, relinquish and cede—all the land to the northward and eastward of the boundary herein described.

ARTICLE V.

The United States solemnly guarantee to the Creek nation all their lands within the limits of the United States to the westward and southward of the boundary described in the preceding article.

ARTICLE VI.

If any citizen of the United States, or other person, not being an Indian, shall attempt to settle on any of the Creeks lands, such person shall forfeit the protection of the United States, and the Creeks may punish him or not, as they please.

ARTICLE VII.

No citizen or inhabitant of the United States shall attempt to hunt or destroy the game on the Creek lands: Nor shall any such citizen or inhabitant go into the Creek country without a passport first obtained from the governor of some one of the United States, or the officer of the troops of the United States commanding at the nearest military post on the frontiers, or such other person as the president of the United States may from time to time authorise to grant the same.

ARTICLE VIII.

If any Creek Indian or Indians, or persons residing among them, or who shall take refuge in their nation, shall commit a robbery or murder, or other capital crime, on any of the citizens or inhabitants of the United States, the Creek nation, or town, or tribe, to which such offender or offenders may belong, shall be bound to deliver him or them up to be punished according to the laws of the United States.

ARTICLE IX.

If any citizen or inhabitant of the United States, or of either of the territorial districts of the United States, shall go into any town, settlement or territory, belonging to the Creek nation of Indians, and shall there commit any crime upon, or trespass against, the person or property of any peaceable and friendly Indian or Indians, which, if committed within the jurisdiction of any state, or within the jurisdiction of either of the said districts, against a citizen or white inhabitant thereof, would be punishable by the laws of such state or district, such offender or offenders shall be subject to the same punishment, and shall be proceeded against in the same manner, as if the offence had been committed within the jurisdiction of the state or district to which he or they may belong, against a citizen or white inhabitant thereof.

ARTICLE X.

In cases of violence on the persons or property of the individuals of either party, neither retaliation nor reprisal shall be committed by the other, until satisfaction shall have been demanded of the party of which the aggressor is, and shall have been refused.

ARTICLE XI.

The Creeks shall give notice to the citizens of the United States of any designs which they may know or suspect to be formed in any neighbouring tribe, or by any person whatever, against the peace and interests of the United States.

ARTICLE XII.

That the Creek nation may be led to a greater degree of civilization, and to become herdsmen and cultivators instead of remaining in a state of hunters, the United States will, from time to time, furnish gratuitously the said nation with useful domestic animals and implements of husbandry. And, further to assist the said nation in so desirable a pursuit, and at the same time to establish a certain mode of communication, the United States will send such and so many persons to reside in said nation as they may judge proper, and not exceeding four in number, who shall qualify themselves to act as interpreters. These persons shall have lands assigned them by the Creeks for cultivation, for themselves and their successors in office; but they shall be precluded exercising any kind of traffic.

ARTICLE XIII.

All animosities for past grievances shall henceforth cease, and the contracting parties will carry the foregoing treaty into full execution, with all good faith and sincerity.

ARTICLE XIV.

This treaty shall take effect and be obligatory on the contracting parties as soon as the same shall have been ratified by the president of the United States, with the advice and consent of the senate of the United States.

IN WITNESS of all and every thing herein determined between the United States of America and the whole Creek nations, the parties have hereunto set their hands and seals, in the city of New-York, within the United States, this seventh day of August, one thousand seven hundred and ninety.

In behalf of the United States,

HENRY KNOX, secretary of war, and sole commissioner for treating with the Creek nation of Indians. (L. S.)

In behalf of themselves and the whole Creek nation of Indians, Signed and sealed by

ALEXANDER M'GILLIVRAY,

And the kings, chiefs and warriors, of the Cussetahs, Little Tallisee, Big Tallisee, Tuckabatchy, Natchez, Cowetas. Of the Broken Arrow, Coosades, Alabama chief, Oaksoys.

—Done in Presence of—

RICHARD MORRIS, Chief Justice of the State of New-York.
RICHARD VARICK, Mayor of the city of N. York.
MARINUS WILLET.
THOMAS LEE SHIPPEN, of Pennsylvania.
JOHN RUTLEDGE, jun.
JOSEPH ALLEN SMITH.
HENRY IZARD.
JOSEPH × CORNELL, Interpret.
his
mark

NOW KNOW YE, That I having seen and considered the said treaty do, and with the advice and consent of the senate of the United States, accept, ratify, and confirm the same, and every article and clause thereof. In testimony whereof I have caused the seal of the United States to be hereunto affixed, and signed the same with my hand. (L. S.) (U. S.)

GIVEN at the city of New-York, the thirteenth day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety, and in the fifteenth year of the sovereignty and independence of the United States.

G. WASHINGTON.

By the President,

THOMAS JEFFERSON.

By Command of the President of the United States of America,

HENRY KNOX, Secretary for the Department of war.

LONDON, *June 7.*

NOTWITHSTANDING all the reports of lord Heathfield's setting out to take the command of the garrison of Gibraltar, with the circumstance of his arriving at Dover, &c. &c. an evening paper says, we have respectable authority for saying his lordship has not quitted his house in London, nor, perhaps, will he, considering his advanced period of life and infirmities, resume that station which he filled with so much honour to himself, and glory to the nation.

Under similar circumstances, a veteran officer, in Louis XIVth's time, being asked by the king, "Whether he felt himself well enough to resume his former military station?" "No, Sire, replied the veteran, my former services are sufficiently recorded by your majesty's giving me the choice of again serving you—but I would choose to dedicate the close of a long life to make up the account between God and my conscience."

By accounts from Stockholm, dated the 18th ult. we learn, that, on the 11th, the Swedish fleet made an attack on the port of Revel. They entered the bay, and a brisk cannonade took place. They silenced the forts which defend the entrance of the harbour, and set fire to the town, which was soon in a very general conflagration. They took and burnt 17 ships, of which six were of the line, and the frigates and smaller ships, and destroyed a considerable quantity of stores. In this bold and successful attempt, they lost two ships of the line, and suffered a great slaughter. We must wait for the arrival of the mail for the particulars of this important affair; but from good authority we are informed, that the above is the substance.

His royal highness the prince of Wales did not appear at St. James's, with his new ERMINE, till the evening, it being court day.—This piece of jewellery is the most superb ever seen at court, and estimated at a value at 25,000l.—The form of it is a long draped

oval, the outer row—a circle of very large costly brilliants—the inner part filled with a mosaic of diamonds—the centre of each part of the mosaic filled with a fine brilliant. The brilliant which formed the button is valued at 4000 guineas—The whole contained near 1000 brilliants of the first water.

June 8. The Ruſſian fleet now ready to ſail to act againſt the Swedes, conſiſts of upwards of 100 ſhips of war, in three diviſions.

A few days ſince, count C—— an officer in garriſon at Nancy in Lorraine, and M. de M. fought a duel in the Bois de Boulogne, near Paris, with ſwords. The firſt was killed on the ſpot—the other lived only two hours. The age of both made only 40 years; their fortunes amounted to 40,000 livres of yearly rent.

What may be the conſequence to Spain of an hoſtile armament appearing off Mexico and Peru, time only can diſcover; but there is every reaſon to ſuppoſe, from the preſent inſurgent ſtate of thoſe Spaniſh ſettlements, that it would require but little addreſs in a Britiſh commander to excite a general revolt.

The 8th article of the definitive treaty of peace between Great-Britain and America, is in the following words: "The navigation of the river Miſſiſippi, from its ſource to the ocean, ſhall for ever remain free and open to the ſubjects of Great Britain, and the citizens of the United States." In this manner the two countries ſettled this point, ſo important to the commerce of the American ſtates; but Spain has always oppoſed the free navigation of this river. It is, as we have already ſaid, held out to the Americans as a boon, that we ſhall ſtipulate for the perfect and free navigation both to the Americans and ourſelves, provided they will enter into a treaty offenſive and defenſive with us.

In a violent tumult which lately took place at Dounay, the celebrated Baron de Tott, who had a command there as major-general, had like to have fallen a victim to popular rage. The fatal lamp cord was in readineſs; but by ſome lucky accident, he eſcaped from the hands of the mob, and got ſhelter in a houſe from which he was conveyed in diſguiſe out of the town.

Extract of a letter from Vienna, May 22.

"The long expected meſſenger from Berlin is juſt arrived here, after having on his way communicated his diſpatches to marſhal Laudohn.

"The contents of thoſe diſpatches are not yet publicly known; but from one circumſtance it is conjectured, they are of a pacific nature; and that circumſtance is, that marſhal Laudohn inſtead of breaking into Sileſia, which it has been daily in his power to do, is to return to Vienna next week. Hence it is conjectured, that the negotiation will end in a general peace.

"However, it muſt not be diſſembled, that there are ſome grounds that would ſupport a contrary conjecture.

"In the firſt place, it is certain, that no orders have been ſent to the prince de Cobourg to ſuſpend hoſtilities againſt the Turks. On the other hand, advices have been received, that the grand vizier is advancing, at the head of 60,000 men, againſt the army under the command of generals de Clairfait and Slaoder. And in the next place, the reſerve of the corps of artillery, and other forces in this city, have received orders to ſet out immediately to Moravia."

Extract of a letter from Berlin, May 27.

"On Sunday the 16th inſtant, a very extraordinary as well as melancholy diſaſter took place—One of the king's miniſters, count Schulenburg Blomberg, on that day invited ſome company to dine with him. After dinner he went into his ſtudy ſeemingly very compoſed and cheerful, took a piſtol loaded with four balls, and ſhot himſelf through the head. The report of the piſtol brought the ſervants up ſtairs, who found him on the floor with his head ſhivered to pieces, and on the table, a ſecond piſtol loaded alſo with four balls.

"The reaſon of this ſuicide is ſaid to be as follows: As long ſince as laſt autumn, the king of Pruſſia forbid any corn or forage to go out of the territory of Brandenburg. Count Schulenburgh, however, had iſſued a great many paſſes for forage, ſuch as oats, hay, and ſtraw (in direct violation of the king's edict) to go out of Brandenburgh, to which it is ſurmiſed a certain gentleman belonging to the king's ſea commerce company had perſuaded him.

"This circumſtance has cauſed an extraordinary ſcarcity of forage, inſomuch, that the army cannot take the field before the 10th of June.

"His majeſty wrote the count a letter on this ſubject, in terms which ſuch groſs abuſe of confidence deſerved, and wherein his majeſty did not ſpare his miniſter.

"The count could not brook this reproach, and he, therefore, put a period to his life."

The election for the county of Limerick having concluded in favour of colonel Maſſey, a dreadful riot took place, in which the colonel had nearly loſt his life. At the inſtant his friends were chairing him, they were attacked by the mob, who attempted to throw him over the bridge, when he leaped from the chair, and eſcaped through the croud: they then directed their fury towards the houſes of thoſe who oppoſed Sir Henry Hariſtronge, the popular candidate, one of which belonging to Mr. O'Mara, colonel Maſſey's agent, was raſed to the ground, and ſeveral others were gutted, and the furniture deſtroyed. They then proceeded to the beautiful ſeat of Sir D. Burgh, a ſhort diſtance from Limerick; the owner learning they had a deſign on his life, with difficulty eſcaped; on learning which, they proceeded to deſtroy the edifice: Lady Burgh threw herſelf on her knees before them, and begged they would deſiſt from their purpoſe—but her entreaties were of no avail: they levelled the houſe to the ground, with the hot houſes, green houſes, &c. and even grubbed up the trees and roots. Sir Henry Hariſtronge's real friends endeavoured in vain to check theſe diſgraceful proceedings; the mob were ungovernable, till the deſtruction of this beautiful place had ſatiated their fury, when they diſperſed.

NEW-YORK, *Auguſt 14.*

Yeſterday the treaty of peace and friendſhip between the United States and the Creek nation, was ſolemnly ratified by the contracting parties, in Federal Hall, in the preſence of a large aſſembly of citizens—the vice-preſident of the United States—the great officers of ſtate—his excellency the governor, and of ſeveral members of both houſes of congreſs.

At 12 o'clock, the preſident of the United States, and his ſuite, general Knox, the commiſſioner, the clerks of the department of the ſecretary at war, col. M'Gillivray, and the kings, chiefs and warriors, of the Creek nation, being aſſembled, the treaty was read by the ſecretary of the preſident of the United States.

The preſident then addreſſed colonel M'Gillivray, the kings, chiefs and warriors; he ſaid that he thought the treaty juſt and equal, and ſtated the mutual duties of the contracting parties—which addreſs was communicated, ſentence after ſentence, by Mr. Cornell, ſworn interpreter, to all of which the Creeks gave an audible aſſent.

The preſident then ſigned the treaty, after which he preſented a ſtring of beads as a token of perpetual peace, and a paper of tobacco to ſmoke in remembrance of it: Mr. M'Gillivray roſe, made a ſhort reply to the preſident, and received the tokens.

This was ſucceeded by the ſhake of peace, every one of the Creeks paſſing this friendly ſalute with the preſident; a ſong of peace, performed by the Creeks, concluded this highly intereſting, ſolemn, and dignified tranſaction.

PHILADELPHIA, *Auguſt 19.*

We are informed, by a letter dated July 3d, from Kingſton, Jamaica—"That no ſhips were to ſail for Britain until the 25th of July, and then to have a convoy. On the 2d ult. arrived there the 62d regiment, under the command of lieutenant-colonel Charles Horneck, which had been embarked from Ireland, and proceeded to Haliſax, Nova-Scotia, where lieutenant-colonel Horneck found orders to ſail directly, without landing, for Jamaica. This corps is to be followed by the 5th battalion of the 60th, which is hourly expected, to augment the military force in Jamaica. Another regiment is alſo ordered from Ireland, with a reinforcement of men of war, both daily looked for—every preparation of war is making. Lord Effingham, the governor, is in a very bad ſtate of health, and it is thought will not recover."

ANNAPOLIS, AUG. 26.

ACTS paſſed at the late ſeſſion of congreſs, and which received the approbation of the preſident of the United States.

1. AN act for giving effect to the ſeveral acts therein mentioned, in reſpect to the ſtate of North-Carolina, and other purpoſes.

2. An act providing for the enumeration of the inhabitants of the United States.

3. An act making appropriations for the ſupport of government, for the year one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety.

4. An act to eſtabliſh an uniform rule of naturalization.

5. An act to prevent the exportation of goods not duly inſpected according to the laws of the ſeveral ſtates.

6. An act to accept a ceſſion of the claims of the ſtate of North Carolina to a certain diſtrict of Weſtern territory.

7. An act to promote the progreſs of uſeful arts.

8. An act further to ſuſpend part of an act, entitled, "An act to regulate the collection of the duties impoſed by law on the tunnage of ſhips or veſſels, and on goods, wares and merchandiſes, imported into the United States," and to amend the ſaid act.

9. An act for the puniſhment of certain crimes againſt the United States.

10. An act for regulating the military eſtabliſhment of the United States.

11. An act to provide for mitigating or remitting the forfeitures and penalties accruing under the revenue laws, in certain caſes therein mentioned.

12. An act to continue in force an act paſſed at the laſt ſeſſion of congreſs, entitled, "An act to regulate proceſſes in the courts of the United States."

13. An act to preſcribe the mode in which the public acts, records and judicial proceedings, in each ſtate ſhall be authenticated ſo as to take effect in every other ſtate.

14. An act for the government of the territory of the United States, ſouth of the river Ohio.

15. An act for the encouragement of learning, by ſecuring the copies of maps, charts and books, to the authors and proprietors of ſuch copies, during the times therein mentioned.

16. An act for finally adjuſting and ſatisfying the claims of F. William de Steuben.

17. An act for giving effect to an act, entitled, "An act to eſtabliſh the judicial courts of the United States," within the ſtate of North-Carolina.

18. An act ſupplemental to the act for eſtabliſhing the ſalaries of the executive officers of government, with their aſſiſtants and clerks.

19. An act for giving effect to the ſeveral acts therein mentioned, in reſpect to the ſtate of Rhode-Iſland and Providence-Plantations.

20. An act for the relief of Thomas Jenkins and Company.

21. An act for giving effect to an act, entitled, "An act to eſtabliſh the judicial courts of the United States," within the ſtate of Rhode-Iſland and Providence Plantations.

22. An act providing the means of intercourſe between the United States and foreign nations.

23. An act to ſatisfy the claims of John M'Call againſt the United States.

24. An act for the relief of Nathaniel Twining.

25. An act for giving effect to an act, entitled, "An act providing for the enumeration of the inhabitants of the United States," in reſpect to the ſtate of Rhode-Iſland and Providence Plantations.

26. An act to authoriſe the purchaſe of a tract of land for the uſe of the United States.

27. An act for eſtabliſhing the temporary and permanent ſeat of the government of the United States.

28. An act further to provide for the payment of the invalid penſioners of the United States.

29. An act for the government and regulation of ſeamen in the merchants ſervice.

30. An act impoſing duties on the tunnage of ſhips or veſſels.

31. An act to regulate trade and intercourſe with the Indian tribes.

32. An act providing for holding a treaty or treaties with certain Indian tribes.

33. An act to amend the act for the eſtabliſhment and ſupport of light-houſes, beacons, buoys and public piers.

34. An act to continue in force, for a limited time, an act, entitled, "An act for the temporary eſtabliſhment of the poſt-office."

35. An act for the relief of John Stewart and John Davidſon.

36. An act making proviſion for the debt of the United States.

37. An act to provide more effectually for the collection of the duties impoſed by law on goods, wares and merchandiſe, imported into the United States, and on the tunnage of ſhips or veſſels.

38. An act to provide more effectually for the ſettlement of the accounts between the United States and the individual ſtates.

39. An act making further proviſion for the payment of the debts of the United States.

40. An act to enable the officers and ſoldiers of the Virginia line, on continental eſtabliſhment, to obtain titles to certain lands lying north-weſt of the river Ohio, between the Little Miami and Scioto.

41. An act authoriſing the ſecretary of the treaſury to finiſh the light-houſe on Portland Head, in the diſtrict of Maine.

42. An act for the relief of diſabled ſoldiers and ſeamen lately in the ſervice of the United States, and of certain other perſons.

43. An act for the relief of the perſons therein mentioned or deſcribed.

44. An act declaring the aſſent of congreſs to certain acts of the ſtates of Maryland, Georgia and Rhode Iſland and Providence Plantations.

45. An act to alter the time of holding the circuit courts of the United States in the ſtates of South-Carolina and Georgia, and providing that the diſtrict court of Pennſylvania ſhall, in future, be held in the city of Philadelphia only.

46. An act for the relief of Adam Caldwell.

47. An act making proviſion for the reduction of the public debt.

48. An act making certain appropriations therein mentioned.

Congreſs of the United States.

At the ſecond ſeſſion, begun and held at the city of New-York, on Monday the fourth of January, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety.

An ACT to provide more effectually for the ſettlement of the accounts between the United States and the Individual ſtates.

BE it enacted by the Senate and Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States of America in Congreſs aſſembled, That a board, to conſiſt of three commiſſioners be, and hereby is eſtabliſhed to ſettle the accounts between the United States and the individual ſtates, and the determination of a majority of the ſaid commiſſioners on the claims ſubmitted to them, ſhall be final and concluſive, and they ſhall have power to employ ſuch number of clerks as they may find neceſſary.

And be it further enacted, That the ſaid commiſſioners ſhall reſpectively take an oath or affirmation before the chief juſtice of the United States, or one of the aſſociate or diſtrict judges, that they will faithfully and impartially execute the duties of their office. And that they ſhall each of them be entitled to receive, at the rate of two thouſand two hundred and ſixty dollars per annum, payable quarter-yearly, at the treaſury of the United States for their reſpective ſervices.

And be it further enacted, That it ſhall be the duty of the ſaid commiſſioners to receive and examine all claims which ſhall be exhibited to them before the firſt day of July, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-one, and to determine on all ſuch as ſhall have accrued for the general or particular defence during the war, and on the evidence thereof, according to the principles of general equity (although ſuch claims may not be ſanctioned by the reſolves of congreſs, or ſupported by regular vouchers) ſo as to provide for the final ſettlement of all accounts between the United States and the ſtates individually; but no evidence of a claim heretofore admitted by a commiſſioner of the United States for any ſtate or diſtrict ſhall be ſubject to ſuch examination, nor ſhall the claim of any citizen be admitted as a charge againſt the United States in the account of any ſtate unleſs the ſame was allowed by ſuch ſtate before the twenty-fourth day of September, one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-eight.

And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the said commissioners to examine and liquidate to specie value on principles of equity, the credits and debits of the states already on the books of the treasury for bills of credit subsequent to the eighteenth of March, one thousand seven hundred and eighty.

And be it further enacted, That the commissioners shall debit each state with all advances which have been or may be made to it by the United States, and with the interest thereon to the last day of the year one thousand seven hundred and eighty-nine, and shall credit each state for its disbursements and advances on the principles contained in the third section of this act, with interest to the day aforesaid, and having struck the balance due to each state, shall find the aggregate of all the balances, which aggregate shall be apportioned between the states agreeably to the rule herein after given, and the difference between such apportionments, and the respective balances shall be carried in a new account to the debit or credit of the states respectively, as the case may be.

And be it further enacted, That the rule for apportioning to the states the aggregate of the balances first above mentioned, shall be the same that is prescribed by the constitution of the United States, for the apportionment of representation and direct taxes, and according to the first enumeration which shall be made.

And be it further enacted, That the states who shall have balances placed to their credit on the books of the treasury of the United States, shall, within twelve months after the same shall have been so credited, be entitled to have the same funded upon the same terms with the other part of the domestic debt of the United States; but the balances so credited to any state shall not be transferable.

And be it further enacted, That the clerks employed, or to be employed by the said commissioners, shall receive like salaries as clerks employed in the treasury department.

And be it further enacted, That the powers of the said commissioners, shall continue until the first day of July, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-two, unless the business shall be sooner accomplished.

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS MUHLENBERG,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JOHN ADAMS, Vice-President of the United States, and President of the Senate.

Approved August 5, 1790.

GEORGE WASHINGTON, President of the United States.

(True Copy.)

THOMAS JEFFERSON, Secretary of State.

Proceedings of Congress.

HOUSE of REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED STATES.

MONDAY, *August* 9.

A BILL for the relief of Adam Caldwell was read the third time and passed.

Mr. Fitzsimons from the committee appointed for that purpose, reported a bill making certain appropriations; and also a bill for reducing the debt of the United States. The said bills were read a first and second time and committed.

The house went into committee on these bills, separately as they were both amended and passed.

The house proceeded to the consideration of the amendments proposed by the senate to the bill for the relief of disabled soldiers and seamen, and agreed to the same.

A message was received from the senate, that they had passed the bill for satisfying the claims of lady Stirling, with amendments—the said amendments being taken into consideration were agreed to.

A message was received from the senate, that they had passed the bill giving the assent of congress to certain acts of the states of Georgia, Maryland and Rhode-Island, with amendments. Also, that they had passed a bill to alter the times for holding the circuit court in in the states of South-Carolina and Georgia.

Mr. Gilman, from the committee of enrolment, reported, that they had this day presented three acts to the president of the United States, for his approbation.

Mr. Smith, (S. C.) from the committee to whom was referred the accounts of the treasurer of the United States, for the last two quarters, made a report on the same, which was read and laid on the table.

The amendments of the senate to the bill for giving the assent of congress to certain acts of Georgia, Maryland and Rhode-Island, were taken into consideration and agreed to.

The memorial and representation of the legislature of Massachusetts, on the subject of the fisheries, was referred to the secretary of state.

Mr. Gilman, Mr. White and Mr. Smith, (S. C.) were appointed a committee to join a committee of the senate to notify the president of the proposed recess of congress.

A report of the secretary of the treasury on the memorial of general Hazen, was received and laid on the table.

The house resolved that all surveys of lands in the United States made under the direction of the late geographer-general, agreeable to contracts for such parts of said lands made with the late board of treasury be returned to and presented by the secretary of the treasury to complete the said contracts: And that the said secretary is hereby authorised to direct the making and completing any other surveys that remain to be made, so as to comply on the part of the United States with the several contracts aforesaid, in conformity to the terms thereof.

A message was received from the president of the United States to notify the house that the following acts had received his assent, viz.—

An act making further provision for payment of the public debt of the United States.

An act to enable the officers and soldiers of the Virginia line on continental establishment, to obtain titles to certain lands therein described.

An act to authorise the secretary of the treasury to take measures for finishing the light-house on Portland Head, in the province of Maine.

Mr. Gilman, of the joint committee, reported the following enrolled bills—

An act for the relief of disabled soldiers and seamen lately in the service of the United States, and of certain other persons.

An act declaring the assent of congress to certain acts of the states of Maryland, Georgia, and Rhode-Island and Providence-Plantations.

An act for the relief of the persons therein mentioned or described.

An act to alter the times for holding the circuit courts in the United States in the districts of South-Carolina and Georgia, and providing that the district court of Pennsylvania shall, in future, be held at the city of Philadelphia only.

A message was received from the senate to inform the house that they have passed a resolution to adjourn the 12th instant, and request the concurrence of the house.

This resolution was agreed to.

Adjourned till to-morrow 10 o'clock, A. M.

WEDNESDAY, *August* 11.

A message was received from the senate, that they had passed the bill for reducing the national debt, with amendments. After some discussion the amendments of the senate were agreed to.

A message was sent to the president by a joint committee, notifying him of the proposed recess to-morrow.

A message was received from the senate, informing, that the president had notified the senate his approbation of the bill to assent to certain acts of the states of Georgia, Maryland and Rhode-Island.

Another message was received from the senate, that they had passed the appropriation bill, with amendments.

Mr. Gilman reported the examination of two enrolled bills, which were signed by the speaker.

THURSDAY, *August* 12.

Mr. Gilman, of the joint committee of enrolled bills, reported, that the committee had waited on the president of the United States for his approbation on enrolled bills.

A message was received from the president of the United States, notifying, that the president had this day signed several specified bills and resolves.

Ordered, That a message be sent to the senate to inform them that this house, having completed the business before them, are now about to proceed to close the present session, by an adjournment on their part, agreeably to the order of the 10th instant.

This message was sent—soon after which a message was received from the senate, informing, that the senate, having completed the legislative business before them, were now ready to close the present session by an adjournment on their part.

Mr. Speaker then adjourned the house until the first Monday in December next.

For the Maryland Gazette.

EVERLASTING DAMNATION!

WHAT a dreadful idea! How terrible a judgment! and this to be denounced on the frail transitory beings of this world, whose existence here, compared with eternity, is as a grain of sand to the mountains of the earth, and the shores of the ocean. Punishment ought to be proportioned to the crime. Why do we say so? It is a sentiment implanted in our nature, and reason confirms the maxim. Enthusiasm for a time may darken the understanding, harden the heart, and reconcile extreme cruelty with mercy. God! who or what is the being we distinguish by that name? Is he just? Yes. Is he merciful? Yes. Can justice or mercy award a punishment so disproportionate to any crime, that can possibly be committed here, as eternal torture? He is our creator, we are enjoined in the gospel to address him by the fond appellation of father. But how is he described even by those who style themselves his holy ministers? As a father dooming to endless misery the greatest part of his offspring. Take a view of the picture that presents itself to our fancy on this gloomy occasion. Behold a being stern, unrelenting, viewing with composure the agonies of a wretch wreathing with pain; hearing the ardent supplications for mercy without pity or remorse. Oh! my creator, my father, I have offended, and have suffered. My torments are as great as my frame can endure. Affix some period to my misery. Afford me that only consolation to the wretched hope. No, wretch, eternal pain shall rack your body. You shall only exist to be miserable. You shall have strength, but only so much as will support you under your torments, and render them the more exquisite. Not a moment, not the smallest portion of your punishment shall be remitted. Eternal, eternal torture I have denounced, and eternal torture you shall suffer. What a picture! If this be the figure of the God of justice and mercy, our common parent, in what form shall we draw the father of evil, our constant enemy. That he should be unmoved by the pangs and cries of the miserable beings that surround him, is consistent with his fiendish nature. To him neither justice nor mercy is attributed. To him, therefore, the sufferer owes much in vain. Rejected by his God, delivered over to an executioner, who, if he feel at all, feels pleasure in the execution of his hideous office, the unhappy victim everlastingly groans in agony, without remission of pain, and to fill up the measure of his misery without hope of an end of it. And this severe denunciation the guilt of *error* alone may draw down upon the head of an unhappy culprit. Great God! you know our hearts. You gave us understanding. You can judge of the use we have made of them. You can reward or punish accordingly. To you we appeal. The voice of those who are appointed to be your ministers here, we hear with respect. It is a reverence due to your name. But when, instead of a benevolent, they hold you up as a vindictive, inexorable being, we turn with horror from the picture. Both the understanding and the heart bear testimony against it. In the holy fury of their zeal, they may vote myriads to destruction, but, as the execution of the sentence depends on you, we have nothing to fear. From you we are certain of justice, and you have promised mercy. Man may presume to pronounce judgment, but where the arm is feeble, threats are idle. He alone can hurl the thunderbolt who made it, and in his hands, we are assured, it is neither an instrument of wantonness, nor cruelty.

THE

ANNAPOLIS RACES

Will commence on the second TUESDAY in OCTOBER next.

To the free and independent VOTERS of MARYLAND.

GENTLEMEN,

I TAKE this mode of informing you that I offer myself as a candidate for the lower eastern shore district of this state at the ensuing election of representatives of congress—and I chose this manner of soliciting the honour of your suffrages, because I deemed it most respectful, and that my ambition to serve you to the best of my humble abilities might be easily and extensively known.

I am, Gentlemen,
With the greatest respect,
Your devoted servant,
W. V. MURRAY.

Cambridge, lower E. S. District,
August 22, 1790.

☞ NOTICE is hereby given to all whom it may concern—

THAT the subscriber intends to apply to the next session of assembly for an allowance to be made to him in the public levy for Prince-George's county, of certain hogsheads of tobacco which were lost out of Broad Creek warehouse, and which he, as inspector, was obliged to make good to the holders of the notes, as will appear by their receipts in his possession.

Aug. 15, 1790. ZACHARIAH WADE.

Anne-Arundel county, August 23, 1790.

NOTICE is hereby given,

THAT the subscriber intends to petition the next general assembly of Maryland to liberate him from his present confinement in gaol, in the county aforesaid, for debt he is unable to pay. w8

BENJAMIN LANE.

August 13, 1790.

THE CREDITORS of GEORGE THOMAS, late of St. Mary's county, deceased, are desired to meet at Mr. JOSHUA TURNER'S in Chaptico, in St. Mary's county, on the 15th day of September 1790, with their claims properly authenticated, to receive their proportionable parts of the effects in my hands.

Wm. THOMAS, jun. Admr.

THERE is at the plantation of JACOB LUSBY, living near South river ferry, in Anne-Arundel county, taken up a STRAY, a black BULL, with some white under his belly, short tail, the end of which is white, about four years old last spring. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

TO BE RENTED,

THE HOUSE

Now occupied by G. Duvall, Esquire.

POSSESSION may be had on the first day of October. The above property will be sold for cash or on credit. Inquire of the PRINTERS.

FOR SALE,

That VALUABLE

HOUSE AND LOT,

IN Annapolis, which belongs to captain ALEXANDER TRUEMAN.—POSSESSION will be delivered immediately. Apply to

G. DUVALL.

TO BE SOLD,
AT PUBLIC VENDUE,

At WARE's TAVERN, at ALLEN's FRESH, in CHARLES County, on Monday the 30th inst.

THIRTY very likely NEGROES, consisting of men, women, boys and girls; among them are several valuable carpenters. Twelve months credit will be allowed, upon giving bond with approved security, to bear interest from the date, if the money is not paid on or before the day of payment. A discount of six per cent. will be made for ready money.

Aug. 11, 1790. PHILIP R. FENDALL.

N. B. If the day of sale should prove rainey, the sale to be the next fair day, and continue till all are sold. 2X

COMEDY of the CONTRAST,

Written by a Citizen of the United States, and published (under an Assignment of the Copy-Right),

By THOMAS WIGNELL.

THE subscribers, (to whom the Editor thankfully professes his obligations,) may reasonably expect an apology for the delay which has attended the appearance of THE CONTRAST—but as the true cause cannot be declared without leading to a discussion, which the Editor wishes to avoid, he hopes that the care and expence which have been bestowed upon this book, will be accepted without further scrutiny, as an atonement for his seeming negligence. *(The subscribers are requested to call at this office for their books.)* 2

☞ NOTICE is hereby given,

THAT the subscriber intends to petition the general assembly of Maryland for an act to release him from debts which he is unable to pay.

WILLIAM GILLIS.

Somerset county, July 31, 1790. 4

NOTICE is hereby given,

THAT the subscriber intends to petition the next general assembly to confirm the last WILL and TESTAMENT of JOHN HICKS TRAVERS, late of Dorchester county, deceased, according to the intention of the testator,

HENRY HICKS TRAVERS.

August 13, 1790. 2

Caroline County, Maryland, July 22, 1790.

A PETITION will be preferred to the next general assembly of this state, praying that the seat of justice for Caroline county, may be fixed by law, at CHOPTANK Bridge. 2

Frederick county, Aug. 1, 1790.

THE subscriber intends to petition the next general assembly of the state of Maryland for a divorce from her husband, THOMAS BOYLAN.

MARY BOYLAN. 4

☞ NOTICE

IS hereby given, that I intend to apply to the next Prince George's county court for a commission to mark and bound the three following tracts of LAND, viz. BLACK WALNUT THICKET, SAINT CATHARINES, and CONTENT. w3

July 15, 1790. OSWALD BROOKE. 4X

The Subscribers hereby give Notice,

THAT they intend to apply to the justices of Prince George's county court, in Sept. next, for a commission to ascertain the lines and boundaries of a certain tract of LAND called RED HOUSE, lying in the county aforesaid, agreeably to an act of assembly in such cases made and provided. 6w

Rd. T. LOWNDES,
July 24, 1790. JAMES WILSON. 4

Annapolis, July 1, 1790.

By virtue of a deed of trust to the subscribers, will be EXPOSED TO SALE, *on the premises, on Tuesday the 7th of September next, if fair, if not the first fair day,*

TWO thousand two hundred and forty acres of LAND, together or in convenient lots, as may best suit the purchasers, beautifully and conveniently situated on the Bay, and between Patapsco and Magothy rivers, in Anne-Arundel county. This land is remarkably valuable for the fertility of its soil, and convenency of situation to Baltimore, Annapolis, and other markets: It abounds with plenty of timber and wood, and has the advantages of productive fisheries, and quantities of wild fowl: It is adapted to every species of country produce: There are several different tenements on it, and some useful improvements; and it produces the greatest plenty of grass for stock.

It will be sold on a credit of five years, the purchasers giving bond with approved security to pay one fifth of the purchase money, with interest, annually. Possession to be delivered on the first day of December, and a title to be made to the purchasers on payment of the money. 8w

THOMAS HYDE,
GABRIEL DUVALL,
CHARLES STEUART, } Trustees of Wm. Worthington. 8X

NOTICE is hereby given,

THAT the stock of cattle taken in execution for arrears of taxes due the late THOMAS WILLIAMS, collector of Prince George's county, advertised last fall, and now remaining unsettled for, will be EXPOSED to PUBLIC SALE, on the days and at the places following, viz.—at MAGRUDER's FERRY the 16th instant—at NOTTINGHAM the 6th of September—at UPPER MARLBOROUGH the 13th—at PISCATAWAY the 20th—and at BLADENSBURGH the 27th—if fair, if not on the next fair day. Attendance, with the books, will be given at those places a day or two before the days of sale, in order that all those in arrears may come in and settle their respective balances. RINALDO JOHNSON.

Upper-Marlborough, August 7, 1790. 3

Charles county, July 26, 1790.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of ROBERT BRENT, sen. late of Charles county, deceased, are desired to bring them in legally attested—Those that are indebted are requested to make speedy payment, to

ROBERT BRENT, Executor.

TO BE SOLD,
AT PUBLIC SALE,

On Monday the 20th of September next, if fair, if not the next fair day, at the dwelling house of the deceased ROBERT BRENT, sen. near Newport,

SEVERAL valuable horses, mares and colts, some of them blooded; two yoke of oxen, about forty head of black cattle, the greatest part of them are excellent beef; two valuable blooded bulls, sixty head of sheep, household and kitchen furniture, and all kinds of plantation utensils. Twelve months credit will be given for all sums exceeding 15l. six months for all sums from 15l. to 40s. and those under 40s. to be paid ready cash. Bond on interest, with approved security, must be given for the different credits aforesaid.

3X ROBERT BRENT, Executor.

TO BE SOLD,
To the HIGHEST BIDDER,

On the PREMISES,

On Wednesday, the first day of September next,

PART of three tracts of LAND, in Anne-Arundel county, situated within two miles of Herring creek church, known by the names of TALBOT's ANGLES, TURKEY HILLS, and TURKEY-ISLAND, containing in the whole about ninety or one hundred acres.——The terms will be made known on the day of sale. w3

JOSEPH HILL.

West river, August 5, 1790. 3X

ANDREW AITKEN,
APOTHECARY & DRUGGIST,

At the Sign of the GOLDEN HEAD, in South-Street,

BALTIMORE—

Has received by the Last Vessels from different Parts of

EUROPE,

A Fresh and General Assortment of—

DRUGS and *MEDICINES*,

The Particulars of which would be too numerous to insert in an Advertisement.

——LIKEWISE——

Genuine Patent Medicines,

AMONG WHICH ARE—

ANDERSON and Hopper's pills, British and Harlaem oil, Bateman's and Turlinton's drops, Daffe's elixir, Hill's balsam of honey, essence of peppermint, Greenough's tincture for teeth and gums, Godfrey's cordial, &c. &c.

ALSO,

Amputating, trepanning, cupping, pocket and tooth instruments, spring and thumb lancets, large and small syringes, pocket thermometers, pulse glasses assorted, tincture and spice bottles with ground stoppers and brass caps, white and green phials assorted, with corks, nipple pipes and shells; ointment, pill, and galley pots, pill boxes, marble and metal mortars, bolus knives, scales and weights, tooth-brushes, &c. with almost every article requisite for the practice of physic——The whole of which will be sold on the lowest terms for CASH or COUNTRY PRODUCE, at the market price, and on the usual credit, with a generous allowance to those who purchase to sell again. w3

Baltimore, August 13, 1790. 3X

STRAYED or STOLEN from the subscriber, living near Rawlings's tavern, Anne-Arundel county, a dark bay HORSE, about thirteen hands three inches high, five years old last May, his two hind feet white as high as his fetlocks, his left fore hoof white, he has a narrow blaze in his forehead, the right side of his lower lip white, a small slim head, and his near eye a glass eye, a middling long sprig tail docked, a small saddle-spot on the left side of his back, in handling of his hind parts he is very apt to kick, he trots and canters short, and is very proud in a bridle, and a lasting spirit for work or riding. Whoever takes up the said horse, and brings him to the owner, shall receive 20 shillings besides what the law allows.

Aug. 1, 1790. 3X Rd. TIDINGS.

TO BE SOLD,
AT PUBLIC SALE,

On Wednesday the first day of September next, if the premises,

A TRACT of LAND situated in the upper part of Anne-Arundel county, containing 225 acres, about 80 of which are cleared, and 20 may be made into good meadow at a small expence; the soil is rich and well adapted to farming or planting, and is well timbered and watered. There are on the premises a small framed dwelling house, kitchen, stable, and other convenient out-buildings, an orchard of choice fruit, and a never failing spring within a convenient distance of the houses, which are placed on an eminence, commanding an extensive prospect. This land adjoins the lands of Mr. John Hood, deceased, and Mr. Edward Dorsey, of Vachel; distant from Baltimore 25 miles, from Ellicott's noted merchant mills 11 miles, and within two miles of the road leading from the Relief House Tavern to Baltimore. The terms of sale are, one fourth of the purchase money to be paid down, and the balance in three equal annual payments, the purchaser to give bond on interest, with approved security.——Any person wishing to view the land will be shewn it by applying to Mr. Edward Mason, who lives on the premises. Permission will be given to sow a fall crop, and possession given in November next.

tf R. PINDELL.

Hagar's-Town, July 9, 1790. 7

By virtue of a writ of *venditioni exponas* to me directed from the general court, and by the direction of WILLIAM CAMPBELL, Esq; agent to the state of MARYLAND, will be SOLD, in Port-Tobacco town, at the house of Mr. Thomas Cradlin, between the hours of eleven and four o'clock, on Monday the 30th of August next, for READY CASH,

ONE tract of land called LITTLEWORTH, containing one hundred and ninety-five acres. One other tract of land called WILKERSON's TRUST, containing four hundred and fifteen acres. Part of one other tract of land called THOMPSON's CHANCE, containing fifty-five acres and one third of an acre. A life estate in one other tract of land called THOMSON's CHANCE, containing two hundred and seventy eight acres; and the reversion of one other tract of land called HARWOOD, containing fifty acres: taken and sold to satisfy a debt due the state of Maryland, from HOSKINS HANSON, Esq; late collector of Charles county, by

6X FRANCIS WARE, late sheriff of Charles county.

Wanted Immediately,

AS AN

APPRENTICE

TO THE

PRINTING BUSINESS,

On the Eastern Shore,

A Lad of good Character and Capacity.

Inquire of the Printers of this Paper.

Annapolis, March 31, 1790. 22X

SIX DOLLARS Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in this city on Monday the 28th instant, a negro man named JAMES ORKER, about twenty-five years of age, five feet eight or nine inches high, full faced well looking fellow, talks slow, and rather a down look; had on, when he went away, a cloth jacket, osnaburg shirt and trousers, an old sailor hat, carried with him some working cloaths. Whoever apprehends the said fellow, and secures him, so that I can get him again, shall receive the above reward, paid by

tf RICHARD WELLS.

Annapolis, June 30, 1790. 7

THE subscriber, finding from an arrangement of his business, which has nearly taken place within these few weeks, from which he conceives himself under great obligations to many persons for the indulgence he has met with these eight or ten years past, in the line of his profession (as also many other ways) for which they have, in this public manner, his sincere thanks; and have to inform them, and the public in general, that he hath, at this time, a set of good hands such as house-joiners, carpenters and sawyers, (and all are good,) together with those, and his own personal attention that he is determined to give, will enable him to undertake work upon very reasonable terms; such as may be agreed on before any part of the labour is begun, which shall be completed in a neat faithful manner, with punctuality and dispatch.

The subscriber will be particularly obliged to those in arrears to him, either on bond, note or book account, if they will make it convenient to settle the same, at any rate through the month of August, as he can assure them the nature of his business absolutely requires it. Attention to this and the above will very much oblige

THOMAS BICKNELL,

Head of South river, Anne-Arundel county, July 6, 1790. 8X

Annapolis: Printed by Frederick and Samuel Green.